

A KAHUNA CASE

Treatment of the Sick, a Death and an Arrest.

A CORNER'S REQUEST FIED

Lillioe (w) Accused Under the Law. Witnesses Tell of the Mistratations of Given.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A real case of kahuna practice has been brought to light in this city. A native woman, taken with severe illness, still clinging to the old traditions, sought the service of one of her own race who claimed to have secret powers over life and death. The ill and a few leaves were chewed and mixed with brandy and administered to the patient. The magic solution which chased away the "spirits" was sprinkled about the room. But all availed nothing, and the woman died.

Yesterday morning, a small native boy appeared at Deputy Marshal Chillingworth's office and requested a burial permit. No physician's certificate, nor cause of death was forthcoming, and the deputy marshal proceeded to investigate the case. He did not wish to secure any permit without knowing how death was brought about.

After diligent inquiry the deputy marshal found that Koali, a native woman living on Beretania street, near Mau-naken, had died the day before. No physician had been called. Instead, faith had been pinned in a Lillioe, a woman kahuna of some local fame among her people. All the incantations and ceremonies were observed. But the patient died.

There is a section of the penal code which says that any person who shall attempt the cure of another by practice of sorcery, witchcraft or any other superstitious or deceitful methods shall upon conviction be liable to punishment. Acting under this Deputy Marshal Chillingworth caused the arrest of Lillioe and summoned a coroner's jury, which returned the following verdict:

"The said Koali (w) came to her death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1899, from lack of care and proper medical attendance the same being the result of the advice and representations of one Lillioe (w), a person representing herself as able to cure and restore to health the deceased."

The following witnesses were examined and testimony adduced:

Mrs. A. E. Scott—Deceased was attended by Lillioe. I saw Lillioe attending deceased on April 29. On that day she instructed deceased's husband to buy some awa root and a bottle of brandy. The articles were furnished by the husband of the deceased and that day Lillioe began operations. After the articles were laid before her she offered a prayer. After that she chewed some of the awa root and ti leaf and then ejected the mixture into a bowl from out of her mouth and gave it to deceased to drink. Then Lillioe poured some brandy into the mixture of the awa root and drank it herself. After giving some of the mixture to the husband and child of deceased she went away, taking the remaining awa root and brandy to her home. I saw deceased Friday and she said she was feeling about the same. She died Monday at 1:30 p. m. The understanding between the husband of deceased and Lillioe was that in case Koali died said Lillioe would replace the awa root, brandy and money, but if Koali recovered, these articles were to be the property of Lillioe. If the husband chose to give anything in addition out of the goodness of his heart, it would be accepted.

A. E. Scott—On Saturday Lillioe asked husband of deceased to get awa root, liquor and money, for without them she could not work. When the articles were placed before her she prayed and asked "George" (the husband) to chew the awa root. She offered a little of the root to the people in the room, but drank the most herself. Monday she ordered a chicken cooked, but before this was done said Koali died.

George Lawooki—I am the husband of Koali. She is now dead. She was doctored by Lillioe. Medicine was administered by the latter, being a mixture of awa root, ti leaf and brandy. The patient drank some. This was done Saturday night, April 29. After having prayed she went away, taking with her the remainder of the brandy and awa root. On Wednesday she came again and sprinkled a solution of water and salt about the room in order to chase away the devil. The jury was composed of Kuana, Koola, Kaona, Kakuani, Kalia and Nahuolewa. The hearing of Lillioe will come up before Judge Wilcox today. The amount of money furnished was one dollar.

A "Fine Old Yst."

Gen. W. T. Bennett, who goes to the Philippines to represent the American National Red Cross Society there indefinitely, made many friends here during the stay of the transport Penator. The General is a veteran of the Civil War in the United States, and as he was in the field during the whole

time of that struggle, is quite familiar with military life in all its phases. The General said yesterday that he believed every effort had been made to provide comfort in every way for the men at the front. So far as he was able to learn, the men in the Philippines had suffered much less than those who went through the Cuban campaign, excepting that the boys under Gen. Otis had done more than their share of continuous duty on the firing line. Gen. Bennett's work will be to direct the operations of the American National Red Cross in all of the Philippines. The General is a handsome, affable man, bound to make friends wherever he may go.

Salvation Army.

Captain Maggie Powell of the local corps of the Salvation Army left for the Kinau for Hilo to take charge of the work there for two weeks, owing to the Hilo captain, Miss L. Alderman, being sick in the hospital with typhoid fever.

The meetings in this city will be conducted during the next two weeks by Staff Capt. Merriweather, who has just returned from visiting the Army work on Maui and Hawaii.

BY MR. HERBERT

Article in Interest of Bureau of Agriculture.

An Exposition of the Opportunities Here for Small Farmer—Many Little Products.

(By Allen Herbert, in the interest of the Hawaiian Board of Agriculture and Forestry.)

It is of importance to these islands that the truth should be told regarding the actual conditions here, and the opportunities for a desirable white immigration of small farmers for the production of diversified agriculture. Diversified agriculture and horticulture is certainly a following that we all feel a deep interest in, and upon it the future of these islands depends; for this interest needs organization and co-operation as well as our superintendence.

We have on several occasions, since our connection with the Bureau, called to the attention of our people, that there are in this country many other avenues for the safe investment of capital besides sugar, if proper encouragement be given. What we need is that our wealthy citizens should take the initiative in the organization of these industries that will tend to extend our agricultural possibilities, to widen inquiry into the resources of our islands and bring these to the notice of home settlers.

Fig Culture.—The fig tree will bear two crops a year. Isena and blight do not trouble it. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, there was imported into the United States 11,949,799 pounds of figs. These figs were sold at auction in New York. The prices realized are between 9 and 25 cents per pound. This amount could be produced in Hawaii under proper conditions.

Silk Industry.—The wonderful production of the silk industry in the United States and the value of the production of silk fabrics reached \$119,000,000 in 1898. The silk textile industry of the United States greatly exceeds that of France. The natural food of the silk worm is the white mulberry, but it will feed on the leaves of other plants we have, as well as on the lettuce. This is the land for the silk worm.

Tobacco.—Hawaii has without doubt, thousands of acres of land adapted to the cultivation of tobacco. Our warm climate is also peculiarly well adapted to the curing of the Havana seed leaf. All we need is proper instruction in the cultivation of the plant to maturity.

All textile plants, such as Agave, Tita, Placido, cotton, etc., grow well, and the manufacturing of such things might be made a great industry in Hawaii.

Among the most important of the fibers, is the banana or sisal hemp. It is known as sisal hemp in Mexico. The export from there is \$6,000,000 annually, average value \$8,000,000. The United States takes four-fifths of that amount.

One of our most profitable but much neglected industries is dairying and its new methods.

There are only a few products, others will suggest themselves, even fruits and vegetables might well be introduced into our islands with profit. Our Government should encourage the small farmers to experiment with new things and something should be done at once.

Sixty-six Challenges.

Fifty of the Japanese charged with committing murder in the course of the riot at the Kahuku plantation are now on trial. They have the right, even while being heard together, of twelve challenges without explanation for each man, or sixty for the aggregate. Only a few of those challenges have been used so far. The Government has but six peremptory challenges altogether, just the same as if a single individual were on trial. But two of those have been used. It is believed by many attorneys that an error was made in drawing up or compiling the law, as they say it could not have been the intention to restrict the state challenges in any instance.

TRADE IN SLAVES

Chamber's Gives Some History on the Trade.

WAS A PAYING INDUSTRY

Liverpool Enterprise—Unenviable Distinctions—Details—Prices that Ruled.

(Chamber's Journal.)

There is no question, however, that the other branch of Liverpool's enterprise, the slave trade, was a paying industry, especially in its later years. "For a period of seventy-seven years," says Mr. Williams, "the Liverpool merchants carried on the trade with a characteristic vigor and ability that outlasted every competitor, and was for Liverpool the unenviable distinction of being the chief slaving town of the Old World." The chief cause of this predominance was that the Liverpool merchants, by what might be called a cheapening policy in the fitting out of their slaves, in the wages of their seamen, and in various other directions, were enabled to dispose of their "prime negroes" at from £4 to £5 per head less than the merchants at Bristol and London. In 1792 Liverpool possessed eighty-seven slaves, with a carrying capacity of 25,000 negroes, but "the number shipped, if not actually delivered, 'in good order and condition,' was probably much larger, as it was then customary to overboard, with the most frightful results."

But the traffic was not confined to the colonies and foreign parts. Slaves were imported into and sold in England itself. In the newspapers of the period were many advertisements of sales of negroes by auction. A Liverpool paper in 1795 announced: "To be sold at the Exchange Coffee-House in Water Street, this day, the 12th instant September, at 1 o'clock precisely, eleven negroes, imported from the Angola." Slavery in England was abolished in 1772 by the famous dictum of Lord Mansfield in the case of the negro Somerset, who had deserted from his master's service. "As soon as a slave sets foot on the soil of the British Islands he becomes free."

The slave trade itself died hard. The movement for abolition began to take form about 1770. In 1788 the Abolition Society had its first in Liverpool. Naturally those interested in the traffic were up in arms, and the contest grew fierce. As the power of the abolitionists grew, the resentment against them became more bitter, until their lives were not safe in the streets of Liverpool. None was more active in resisting the movement than the corporation, who considered the vital interests of their city at stake. They granted a license, presented the freedom of the city, and did other honors to the champions of their cause. In October, 1799, the Recorder, with a committee of the Council, attended at St. James' Palace, and presented H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV) with the freedom of the borough, "in grateful sense of his active and able exertions in Parliament" on behalf of the slave trade.

The slave trade was declared illegal in 1807, and it was thought that Liverpool was ruined. "The whole commerce was terror-stricken. The docks were to become fish-ponds, the warehouses to moulder into ruins, grass houses to grow on the local Rialto, the streets were to be ploughed up, and Liverpool's glorious merchant navy was to dwindle into a fishing vessel or two."

As has already been hinted, the emoluments of the traffic were large. Mr. Williams calculates that during the eleven years, 1783-'93 the net amount remitted from the West Indies to Liverpool merchants for 305,737 slaves was £12,294,116, or an average of £3,517,647 per year. To give an instance of individual profit, one firm, importing 2350 slaves, received a profit in one year of £26,849. The former net sum does not take account of the prime cost of the slaves on the African coast. In the later years of the traffic a slave sold for about—after deducting factor's commission (5 per cent) and other expenses—£40 10s; the prime cost was £27 5s; freight and maintenance, £2 15s—making £31 which left a profit of £9 10s. Certainly a profit of about 30 per cent was a handsome one.

A bill of lading for slaves was a curiosity in its way. The following extract is from one dated 1st February, 1766: "Shipped, by the Grace of God, in good order and well conditioned, by James —, in and upon the good ship called the Maryborough, whereof the master, under God, for this present voyage, Capt. David Morton, and now riding at anchor at the Barr of Deal, and by God's grace bound for Georgia, in South Carolina, to say, twenty-four prime slaves, six prime women slaves, etc. It is made with the clause which that 'God send the good ship to her desired port in safety.' Amen." However impressive it may appear to us to associate the name of God with the inhuman traffic, it was looked upon by many as a divine sanction, directly sanctioned by the Bible. The famous slave-trading captain John Newton, afterwards to be the Rev. John Newton, of Olney, hymn-writer and friend of Coleridge, did by no means go to his last day in slaving. He professed himself a Christian, and was a pious man, but he carried on slave-trading for years after he was a devout Christian, giving thanks to the Liverpool churches for the success



BRIGADIER GENERAL HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," said Bulwer-Lytton, but Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis seems to do well with both these mighty weapons. He commands a brigade in the Philippines and owns a paper in Los Angeles, Cal. A Manila correspondent says: "When not fighting General Otis is writing dispatches for his paper."

of his last venture, and imploring God's blessing on his next.

The horrors of the middle passage have been so often painted that it is needless to dwell upon them here, except that the worst that can be said of them is in no way exaggerated. Still, one instance of atrocity may be worth giving. In 1783, in a case in which the underwriters were the defendants, it came out in evidence that the "cargo" of a slave-ship called the Zong was very sickly. The captain proposed to the mate to throw the sickly slaves overboard, as, if they died a natural death, the loss would fall upon the owners, whereas if they were thrown into the sea the loss would fall upon the underwriters. The suggestion was carried out. One hundred and thirty-two of the most sickly were selected, fifty-four were thrown overboard, and forty-two the next day. A few days later the remaining thirty-six followed the rest.

HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it. Waiting to find out how.

There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu.

It's a busy place and people must work.

There's kidney trouble to a large extent.

Ever notice how many people over 40 complain?

Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the cause, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means.

You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances.

No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work.

Honolulu is full of their praises. Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes: "My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I procured some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co., drug store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Loebenstein is Right.

The law department of the Government has decided that Representative Loebenstein is right and that the Board of Registration for the district of Hilo is in error. This is in the issue of the refusal of Mr. Loebenstein to subscribe to a new oath before the Board of Registration, he having qualified as a voter already before annexation, or before the Stars and Stripes went up here. The appeal of Mr. Loebenstein from the Hilo Registration Board created somewhat of a sensation on Hawaii last week. It is now made plain that the new oath has a specific use or significance.

Sewer Construction.

Engineer Rudolph Hering reports that business in connection with the sewerage system is progressing satisfactorily. Tenders for doing the work have been asked for. If the bids are not too high the contract will be awarded by the 1st of June. In the event of the bids being too high the Government will perform the work with day labor. Mr. Hering leaves for the Australia next week, leaving Mr. Edwards in charge.

Out of Court.

The matter of Young Heo vs. Gear, Lanning & Co. has been settled out of court. The defendants are to keep the company. The sum of \$12,000 was paid for the place, together with assuming a mortgage for \$18,000. This is a ranch property that may be exploited as a plantation.

HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Argument in Behalf Made By a New York Paper.

(New York Journal of Commerce.)

The Hawaiian cable has become a matter of necessity. While our relations with Hawaii were purely commercial the only use of a cable was a commercial use, and if that was not sufficient to justify the laying of it there was no reason why the national revenues should be devoted to the purpose. But now that Hawaii belongs to the United States we must, for political as well as commercial reasons, maintain close communication with it, and if the commercial uses of the cable are not enough to pay for it, it must depend on its political value for the means of its construction. The Government maintains postal communication with Arizona and Idaho for political as well as commercial reasons, and regardless of the paucity of returns. Where commerce has not constructed routes that the Government can utilize as post routes the Government creates the means of communication. The same principle will compel it to provide in the near future for telegraphic communication with Hawaii and the Philippines.

SEAMAN'S CLUB.

Testimonial From Men of the Invermark.

The Seaman's Club has had a neat souvenir prepared in honor of the opening of the institution. The ship Invermark, whose sailors were the first to avail themselves of the club, is photographed under full sail. Underneath is the following testimonial:

Honolulu, H. I., April 17, 1899.

To Whom It May Concern: During the stay of the British ship Invermark in the port of Honolulu, we, the undersigned, visited the Seaman's Club very often, and were entertained in the most hospitable manner, and we cheerfully recommend the institution to all seafaring men who may desire a comfortable resort to spend their evenings.

Signed: James Smith, master; F. C. Stockel, first mate; Andrew Nicol, second mate; Alexander Howard Ross, Arthur Steward, Robert Sewerby, Guy Lifford, George Buchan, Arthur Dean, apprentices; James McArthur, Andrew Sangster, Edward Waterman, Walter Timmis, Charles Thomson, Charles Cook, George Madden, crew.

The Invermark will be remembered as the vessel which gained the reputation of being the cleanest ship that ever came into this port. Her master, Captain Phillip, died while here from a stroke of paralysis.

The Seaman's Club is thriving and has proved a worthy institution. Every evening between seventy-five and one hundred men may be seen there amusing themselves in various ways.

Tree Planting.

The Commissioners of Agriculture met yesterday and discussed the planting of trees along the new beach road. Secretary David Haugis informed the meeting that 245 trees had been planted, and that over 600 more are necessary for carrying out the plans. The question of protecting the trees was taken under advisement.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgetstown, Pa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPE.

Keep Cool

About it; you may be fighting mad when you learn our prices and compare them with those charged in other shops for inferior goods. We buy our stock of furniture to sell, not to keep. We charge a reasonable price for things and in that way we are constantly putting furniture into the homes of town people.

This week we are going to offer you your selection of various styles of

Parlor and Dining Room Chairs

at an inside figure.

Also ask us to show you our BEAUTIFULLY CARVED HARDWOOD EXTENSION TABLES.

The sort that have the leaves under the table and which fit in place automatically, are superior to the old style and are not so expensive.

You'll be interested in our assortment of

Rugs.

We have many pretty patterns for you to choose from; some large, some small, some plain, some fancy, at very reasonable prices.

J. HOPP & CO.

Loading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Dauton Fancy, Wedgewood, (In white and blue, and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Located in 1898